1905-06 there were \$,256 desertions.

per cent. of the complement. In a despatch from Washington G

ten reasons why so many enlisted mer took "French leave." The most poten

non-military work about the posts, such

work as a day laborer ought to do it

and worse, is from a dollar and a half to

work and for being a soldier too. He has

his rations free, it may be urged, but Gen-

eral GREELY has told us that in variety

if not in quality, the soldier's rations are

not as good as the fare the day laborer

What does Professor JAMES say

It is manifestly unfair to have divorce matter rithheld in some cases and not in others. Un-ormity should be observed and no favors shown -A New Jersey Master in Chancery.

In the fortification of the Corregido

In the West Indian operations during

the Napoleonia wars the British navy put

rock into commission as a sloop of war,

H. B. M. Diamond Rock, five guns, Lieu-

enant JAMES WILKES MAURICE com-

nanding. Diamond Rock lies not quite

mile southwest of Martinique and com-

nands the entrance to Fort Royal; it

accessible only on one face, and even there with difficulty, save when the sea is slick

In January, 1804, Commodore Hoop in

the Centaur seized the rock. The gun

were trolleyed from the ship to the peak

by an ingenious device playing along

war Diamond Rock went into comp

schooner and eleven gunboats unde

Commodore Cosmas-Kenjulien, a brave

howing of force to deal with MAURIC

and his crew or garrison, then numbering 107. Abandoning his shore batteries the

Englishman faced the long French odd

with the 24 pounder in Hoop's battery

The engagement lasted from 8 A. M. of

Not a Business.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir:

no legislation can be effectual. The re-

and be made to permeate our schools, then

N AMERICAN WHO HAS LIVED ABROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In your itations from the reminiscences of Adial E. Stevenson you quote his story of Thaddeus Ste-

ens coming out of a gambling house and giving coney won there to a negro clergyman. Thi

recalls to my mind that a variant of the same

had introduced a bill, possibly to counteract

in mysterious ways his wonders to perform?

The Illinois Senator did not in his speech say what public man he had in mind. I was told by a person behind the scapes that it was a prom-

Thaddeus Stevens had heard the story, and is

ory serves me right.

BROOKLYN, November 17.

at antebellum leader, 1 mink Daniel Webster

ce attaches to defeat.

NEW YORK, November 17.

and the two smaller guns on the

exhausted. The British loss was

three gunboats.

designation as El Fraile, U. S. N.

can command with his wage.

the clock go backward?

of all, in our opinion, was excer

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1909.

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Ef our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo chilegism wish to have rejected articles returned by must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

tempt of the Supreme Court of the United States.

a precedent the SHIPP contempt cannot be overturned, for it belongs sively to the Supreme Court of the ited States to judge of contempt of authority and punish those found milty of the offence. But the decision this case and the enforcement of it is ore than a dry precedent. It is at the time an object lesson to courts of jurisdiction and an impressive ng to Sheriffs and other officers, itizens in no way connected with ourts, to respect judicial process in al cases or suffer the consequences. en we say that it is an object lesson ate courts, we do not mean to imply that they often neglect the safety of rs in their jurisdiction; but it nevertheless be the fact that there etimes a failure to inquire into the duct of a Sheriff and the responsiity of citizens in relation to a mob rder that might have been prevented vigilance on his part and that would have occurred if the citizens involved had respected the authority of the irt. To the mob Sheriffs have often elded after a nerveless protest, and en courts have been disposed to acot the act of the mob as absolving the iff from a thorough and fearless formance of his duty, or at least as enforcement of the will of the people at it would be futile to inquire into. ius it resulted that the mob, composed part of the "best citizens," came to regard its decree and the bloody execuon of it as a process of natural justice perior to the jurisdiction of the courts Let us see what happened in this now celebrated case.

A negro named Johnson having been ed of rape and sentenced to seath by a Tennessee court, his counsel applied to a United States Circuit Court ed the case was carried up on appeal int to hold tensciously in mind-that writ should have issued as a matter fright upon a claim of a denial to the dant JOHNSON of his constitutional rights. The Supreme Court then beame responsible for the defendant's fety in the sense that the Sheriff must be apprised at once of the decision, as was reason to believe that upon its becoming known in Chattanooga, telegram was sent to Sheriff SHIPP, seived a mob stormed the jail, took lisle navy yard? Attorney-General Moody was laid fore the Supreme Court, which dirided five to three, Chief Justice Ful-LER delivering the majority opinion, n which Sheriff JOSEPH F. SHIPP, Bheriff JEREMIAH A. GIBSON and four citizens who took part in the lynching were adjudged guilty of conempt of court. Reviewing the case Chief Justice FULLER said:

" Only one conclusion can be drawn from these evidence-SHIPP not only made the work of the mob easy, but in effect aided and abetted it."

in charge of the jail for two hours before the mob came, in fact while it was known to be forming, and made no effort to cree of the Supreme Court was brought home to the four citizens also adjudged guilty of contempt. Justices PECKHAM, WHITE and McKENNA, who dissented, did not believe that the evidence Sheriff, the deputy and the citizens saw it—ever expected to see it. Yet charged with conspiracy. If these three would of course have been unanimous on the question of contempt and the

necessity of punishment. The offence in this case, which becomes a notable precedent, was one of constructive contempt, that is to say, contempt committed out of the presence of the court. For that reason it may told the stories of this mysterious craft. confuse some understandings, and as Its sailing and its returning became two of the defendants were court officers real in the half lights of that hour, and dreds of citizens also concerned in the of Salem so frequently as to the brick

ent may seem harsh and extre But to take that view would be in effect to minimize the importance of the assertion of its authority by the Supreme Court. There are occasions when drastic measures must be taken to maintain that authority for the public welfare, and upon the facts as determined by a majority of the Justices in the performance of their oathbound duty this was such an occasion.

A Governor Misquoting Scripture. It is surprising that so devout a churchman as Governor FORT of New Jersey should begin his Thanksgiving proclamation by taking liberties with the Scriptures: "The Lord is in His holy temple. Enter Into

His gates with thanksgiving and into His courts with praise."

Why did the Governor snip off the first sentence of Psalms xi., 4, and tack on to it the first part of the fourth verse of the One Hundredth Psalm? The full fourth verse of Psalms xi. reads:

"The Lord is in his holy temple, the Lord's throne is in heaven; his eyes behold, his eyelids try, the children of men."

And there follows the warning that upon the wicked he shall rain snares, fire and brimstone, and an horrible tempest: this shall be the portion of their Obviously it should have no cup." place in a Thanksgiving proclamation. But out of consideration for whom or what did the good Governor stay his hand? The clergy, with whom he stands so high, will want to know, and there will be inquirers, too, among the laity. All is well in New Jersey and the wicked are a negligible quantity, or Governor FORT would not proclaim:

" Ours is a State of marked natural, industrial and locational advantages. Our educational opportunities are exceptional; our transportation facilities unusually adequate; our industries prosperous, our homes happy, and our people healthy for our necessities, and even the luxuries of life are found on every hand. We are blessed with a civilization that assures liberty of person and security of property under a written Constitution and the laws of the land. Surely 'Our cur runneth over."

There is something curious, too, about this last quotation, which emphasizes so aptly the blessings poured out upon the people of New Jersey, including "transportation facilities unusually adequate." In this case Governor FORT has made plecemeal use of Psalms xxiii. , which reads:

" Thou preparest a table before me in the pre ence of mine enemies: thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over."

Perhaps the Governor relied upon a defective memory, but it is at least a coincidence that in both cases he left out passages to which the scornful might have given a secular interpretation. True, also in the second instance, the omitted matter would have been irrelevant in such a document. But there remains the question why the highly esteemed Governor has revised the Scriptures to suit his purpose in a Thanksgiving proclamation.

The Concrete Cruiser.

A cement battleship, a concrete cruiser, such as now faces the batteries of Corregidor and closes the entrance to for a writ of habeas corpus, on the Manila Bay, is a novelty even in this age ground that in the trial of the defendant of naval metamorphosis, when warships constitutional rights had been dis- become absolute before launching and regarded. This was purely a question the naval rank of nations changes with of law. After the writ had been re- the arrival of every hour. To this extent the latest innovation of the United the Supreme Court at Washington, States navy-or is it the army?-in the passing notice.

Yet is the idea so novel: is a stone battleship flying American colors so completely a product of the present hour? We think not. Rather to our mind it represents the passing from legend into fact of one of the most sacred and best established traditions of eastern Massachusetts. Who is there, for example, who saw the light where Johnson was held in the Sheriff's of day first in Middlesex county to custody, an attempt would be made by whom the motionless monster of the gest that gigantic craft of childhood's and on the evening of the day it was fancy—the brick steamer of the Car-

MINSON out and lynched him. Facts Of course the Carlisle navy yard the possession of the Department of never existed. A sombre, marshy ustice indicated on the part of SHIPP waterfront stretching along the waters to take proper measures to of the Concord River as they lie beteet his prisoner, and on the part hind the Billerica dam, this was and of certain citizens of Chattanooga a is the location of that splendid naval aspiracy to disregard and defy the base. No ship more terrible, of greater ess of the Supreme Court of the draught or heavier burden than Thonited States. The evidence in an REAU's skiff that made the perilous trip vestigation conducted by direction down the Concord and up the Merrimac has ever sailed these inland waters. Or if in recent and degenerate days an occasional motor boat has invaded these quiet reaches, the struggle with bars and screw entangling weeds was short, decisive, final, and the motor boat sailed no more.

Yet for generations, in the legend and the fireside tales of this region, the brick steamer loomed large and imposing. Its annual departure from the navy lacts, all of which are already established by this yard, inhabited by docile turtles and vociferous bullfrogs, stirred the imagination of each succeeding age. Perhaps GIBSON was joined with the Sheriff it was a brick frigate before it was in responsibility because he had been a brick steamer, a concrete Constitution, before the days of Delawares and North Dakotas. Unquestionably it grew changed, acquired modern lines and prosummen help. Knowledge of the de- portions with each change in naval architecture, received a new baptism with each new wresting of ocean laurels

by the warship of the time. It was a jest, this brick steamer of the Carlisle navy yard, a jest and 'yet a submitted made out a case against the reality. No child of the region ever though white squadrons in their steel Judges had been convinced, the decision reality came to Charlestown and sailed away to oblivion, still the Carlisle craft remained, invisible, intangible, yet real sailing or steaming majestically through all the childhood of all who

dwelt within the reach of the legend and under the spell of the tradition. Round the fireplace at night old men (one with large authority) and the four British flags and French colors were others were no more guity than hun-never struck to half a dozen privateers lynching of Johnson, the punishment steamer of the Carlisle navy yard.

VERA'S fleet threatened all New England and men prepared to quit the coast for inland solitudes and mountain refuges, another generation manned the ancient craft, cast off the lines that bound her to the rotting piers of the old Bedford Bridge and sent her down the Concordto sweep the seas of Spanish fleets, and then-slept the safer because she had gone forth.

With its 14 inch guns, its solid and notionless foundations, its businesslike appearance and its practical mission, the concrete ship of Manila of course defies comparison. It may not be rivalled by any imaginary craft nor contrasted with any invisible ship. Yet contrasted with any invisible ship. Yet place of the soldier. The market wage even to this hour we venture to say that for such work, which is often distasteful the natives of those rocky pastures and low lying meadows of Middlesex will continue to cherish the memories of their own brick steamer, to look hopefully and confidently toward her future sailing from the Carlisle navy yard, and to contemplate the international complications of the coming centuries calmly because their Flying Dutchman still awaits their call.

Boston in New Orleans.

The visit of the Bostonians to New Orleans, personally conducted by Governor DRAPER himself, appears to have elicited no reference on the part of their entertainers to the bonds that had existed for more than seventy years between New Orleans and New England. There may have been many of such eferences for all we know, but they did not fully appear in the local chronicles of the festivities, and then again it is conceivable that the Louisiana authoriies of the present day are not altogether familiar with the social history of the town during the first half of the ast century.

Nevertheless, it is a fact that New

Englanders and their offspring played

larger part in the business, financial

and intellectual development of New Orleans than all the rest of the English speaking people there. Whether in banking or commerce or law or medicine, the stout old Puritan stock soon took the lead and kept it. Perhaps the greatest lawyer the city ever knew was JOHN R. GRIMES. Certainly the leading physician of his day was WARREN STONE oth men were New Englanders. Chief ustice Eusris came from Cambridge. and there were the LEEDSES, the BALD-WINS, the PHELPSES, the CLAPPS, the STORYS-a hundred others we do not at the moment recall, but they were men of large, flourishing families, and when the civil war broke out they and their descendants fairly populated the Louisiana contingent in the Confederate army and fought and bled with notable enthusiasm. It was a matter of comment that in the various calamities-inundation and yellow fever-that in those days beset New Orleans the largest contributions of relief sent from any outside source were sent from Boston. In 1877 an ex-Confederate command found some Boston battle flags in its armory, which was about to be closed. and a few weeks later after some affec tionate correspondence down came the entire body of the Yankee survivors, ogether with a large volunteer coningent, and for several lush days the whole city was given over to wassail and ungodly glee. The flags were restored under circumstances of hilarious pomp, but that was the least of it. The New Orleans men found, after seventy hours or so of valiant effort, that the Boston men could eat more and drink killed and one wounded; the loss of the turn a hair. They bowed to the enervating influences of a semi-tropical clime and bade farewell to their Boston SPORT IN THE UNITED STATES. guests in a spirit of honest envy and admiration.

New England and New Orleans have for three-quarters of a century been related more or less closely. The ties to-day are not as potent or tenacious as they used to be, but even now they are definite enough and far from negligible. Perhaps we could not expect Governor SANDERS OF Mayor BEHRMAN -products of later conditions-to understand, but where was PAUL CAPDE-VIELLE, for example, to sound the note of common blood and brotherhood?

The Sensitiveness of Public Office holders.

The unfortunate owner of a factory in which several men and women lost game will disappear. their lives by fire has killed himself, but there is no record that any municipal officer or employee has felt any deep remorse at the thought of the inadequacy of the fire escapes. The emplovees were penned in by steel bare over the windows, a measure of protec tion to life that does not enjoy the approval of the statutes, if we are

correctly informed. The owner of the factory lost in the fire his son and the greater part of his property, and rested under the implied charge that he was accountable for the conditions that brought about the tragedy. However this may be, it is evident that his was not an undivided responsibility. The State maintains a not inexpensive bureau for the supervision of such work places as his. The city, too, is not illiberal in its contributions to place holders ostensibly engaged in laudable efforts to make workshops safe. So if there existed a dangerous condition in this building some person or persons in the public service must take a portion of the blame. .

None of them has resigned, however This is perhaps not surprising. The conception of public duty animating too many public employees takes them promptly to the paymaster's window, and not far beyond.

At all events it was not Thaddeus Stevens whose name was mentioned to me, and the story of course differs in an important particular from the version given by Mr. Stevenson, and it seems to me is a better story, whether or not it is the correct version. It occurs to me as possible that Adjutant-General AINSWORTH reports that 4,993 enlisted men, or 4.97 per cent., deserted from the army during the last fiscal year, as compared with 4.59 per cent. the year before. As the country has bethe words of the lamous old hymn when making a similar donation of money obtained in a like way. However, Senator Logan as well as Mr. Stevenson mentioned "a fifty dollar bill" as what was presented to the ciertical petitioner, if my come more prosperous the increase of desertions of itself is not surprising, but that there should be several thousand desertions from an army with an authorzed strength of about 70,000 men (excluding the Philippine Scouts), particularly saloons. I do not know, but not much more was when there has been an addition to army heard of it, and I presume that like many other such propositions it died slowly but painlessly in a committee pigeonhole. Walter M. Wilson. pay, is deplorable. However, there has been some improvement in attachment of the defendants by terms of imprison- Only yesterday so it seems, when CER- to the service: during the fiscal year

THE CRIMINAL TRUST.

Small Thieves and Great. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In the matter of the sugar trust iniquity, has not the Attorney-General of the United States an unparalleled opportunity to demonstrate the erroneousness of the belief that AINSWORTH is quoted as saying that the abolition of the canteen, the monotony of garrison life, the increasing amount of work and study demanded of a soldier strate the erroneo e one unpardonable crime in the employment can be obtained in civil life, of Faginism is that of petty larceny? account for the large number of deser tions. Major-General A. W. GREELY two HAGERSTOWN, Md., November 18. years ago included in his annual report as commander of the Northern Division

Reminiscences of a Boston Newspaper

From the Commercial Bulletin.

The Commercial Bulletin secured the apointment in 1889 of a commission to investigate the undervaluations of sugar in New York as practised by the Government hemist in charge of the sugar room at the imported raw sugar than was paid by at Boston was attacked as "too honest")
the New York refineries, that is to say the
Havemeyer refineries, were able to drive
the Boston refiners to the choice between
combining with the trust and bankruptcy. two dollars a day. The soldier receives not much more than fifty cents for this Being human the Boston refineries accepted the trust's terms, banked a fortune andreduced Boston's business for the benefit of New York, under Mr. Havemeyer's direction This consolidation closed all sources o information to the Boston newspapers, who were battling for the manufacturing and

kind of "physical" phenomenon of spiritualism When I try I find myself mentally turning ove the regular medium stock and thinking how might improve some teen.—William Jahms of Harvard in the American Hagasine. commercial interests of this city in the name of common housesty. Still, though the Boston sources of information ran dry in 1889, the commission appointed as a result of the efforts of the Boston Commercial Bulletin was forced, in spite of all kinds of political pressure, to outting an eight day clock of ascertained eputation under a scaled glass bell and inviting the Cosmic Consciousness to make valuation of raw sugar in New York. They reported in June, 1890, that the readings of the polariscope, by which raw sugar is the polarizacipe, by white has take the tested for duty, were habitually lower than those of other ports, lower than those of private chemists, and that the man responsible for these tests was not fit to remain Here the whole subject is adequately summed up and intelligently set forth. in charge of the Government's interests to the sugar trust by the undervaluation hus proved was estimated at \$5,000,000. Quite a nice club for Government official entrance to Manila Bay it is the army which has built the islet of El Fraile into to hand Mr. Havemeyer for the purpose of beating the brains out of the once lively a battleship of concrete carrying turrets and energetic Boston competition, wasn'it? Yet after a wholesale condemnation of and 14 inch guns. This will preclude its

the sugar room and its methods the com-mission naively added that they didn't believe there was any "sugar ring" or any Sixteen men left the employ of the United States customs as a result of that exposure. They were "taken care of." The only one who did not get back into the Government

employ was one who died. Undervaluation at the port of New York rises sheer from the sea to a height of 600 laid the cornerstone of the sugar trust. feet in the shape of a sugar loaf, and is It never could have been built without it The iron grip of Henry O. Havemeyer held losed all sources of information in his

HORATIO BOTTOMLEY, M. P. ome Facts About a Conspicuous Eng lish Socialist.

hawser, three 24 pounders and two 18 TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: pounders. Lieutenant MAURICE landed than 60,000 people assembled about a fort-night ago at Albert Hall, London, only half the Centaur and the Queen's batteries at of whom could get within its vast area, to hear the English socialist Horatio Botthe shore and Hoon's battery a little higher for the emplacement of the heavier tomley. Six members of Parliament were in the royal box and a hundred in the audience. guns, and on the summit mounted the two lighter pieces. When he hoisted his But who is Horatio Bottomley? He is a man in the very prime of life, with a keen flag at sundown the Centaur saluted the sense of humor and a marvellous flow of new commander, and H. B. M. sloop of eloquence. He is a nephew of George Holyoake, the English socialist and a disand was duly enrolled in the navy list.

Maurice and his innavigable ship time a miner in West Australia, but returne to England and purchased the London Sun. Having nearly ruined that paper he sold out estered the French for more than a year and it was not until May 29, 1805, that Adand started the John Bull, in which he treats of "the world, the flesh and the devil" miral VILLENEUVE accepted the challenge Against the enemy he despatched the Pluton 74, Berwick 74, Sirène 36, Argus 16,

for South Hackney, where he got about 6,700 votes out of a total of 13,000. He has been a very regular attendant in the House, although he has seldom spoken. During these years the honorable gentleman has these years the nonrante gentleman has hept his eyes open, and he feels obliged to give the English people his views of that august assembly which every Britisher re-gards as the chamber which represents. 'the divine will of the people."
In Mr. Bottomley's opinion it

May 31 to 4:30 P. M. of June 2, when MAU-RICE struck because his ammunition was mnium gatherum of cranks, faddists, temperance tub thumpers and gospel mission-ers on the one hand, and of professional Boys Must Be Taught That Athletics Is

the letters which have been written to the press in regard to the death of a cadet at West Point in a game of football I am surprised to see that many persons imagine that by merely altering the rules the game can be freed from brutality. In my opin-

politicians and lawyers on the other. The Prime Minister is a lawyer, the Chancelior of the Exchequer is a lawyer, the Secretary of War is a lawyer, the First Lord of the Admiralty is a lawyer, and so is the Secretary for Ireland, and this in a legislative assembly which is supposed to represent the interests of a great commercial people and a nation of shopkeepers.

The "cant" of the House of Commons, he says, is best seen from the fact that while it pays a liberal salary to a minister of religion to pray for it, a prayer meeting is held in one of the committee rooms every day by members who could just as well meet for prayer in some church or chapel near by.

The House is not a representative body, and never will be until every same man has a vote: but the House of Lords is a monstrosity. One-half of its members should be appointed by the King and the other half elected by the House of Commons at the opening of each new Parliament.

The King is, according to Mr. Bottomley's judgment, one of the kreatest national assets and is by far the greatest statesman and the most thorough man of business in the whole country.

Mr. Bottomley is the sworn enemy of ion this is a delusion. Without a change in the attitude toward sport in this country orm must be radical and far reaching, and must begin with the generation of boys now growing up.

Parents will have to teach their sons
Parents will have to teach their sons that games were intended for recreation, that sport is not a business, and that no If these ideas can be fostered at home

whole country.

Mr. Bottomiey is the sworn enemy of "Mesers. Chadband, Stiggins and Grundy and of all scavengers in the deep bogs of Puritanism and the cesspools of prurient hysteria." and as such he is determined to divert the funds of foreign missionary societies to the work of converting people at home.

home.

The 13,126 "free and independent" voters of South Hackney are much concerned at the erratic popularity of their member, but they think that if he only gets rope and space enough he will either hang himself or talk himself to death before the coming general election.

A BRITISHER. OKLIN, November 17.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: One of those things that "no feller" can understand in the publishing world is why first class indexes to unindexed and badly indexed books have not ere now been produced. I have personally interviewed some publishers on the subject, and also the authorities at the Astor Library. At perclose was narrated by John A. Logan on the or of the United States Senate when he was a ember of that body in the early '80s. Logan had introduced a bin. possibly to counteract the prohibition movement, providing that the proceeds of the liquor tax should be applied to the support of schools. The brilliant if not always seemly Don Platt was then editing the Warhington Capital in his characteristic way, and I remember the amusing manner in which he commented on the process. also the authorities at the Astor Library. At the latter place they tell me that such indexes are badly needed and the subject has been al-ready discussed and pigeonholed, while the pub-lishers, and they are big firms at that, invariably plead the excuse that there are so many editions of the works suggested for indexing that the task would be monumental. For the life of me i can not see that this indexing is not feasible. Let only standard editions be used, and let these indexes be issued in yearly or half yearly volumes. There are a thousand and one exactly mented on the proposal, as he put it, to apply the proceeds of a brothel toward the endowment of a young ladies' boarding school. Senator Logan, however, took the floor of the Senate and with his accustomed vigor delivered a set speech in defence of his project. As illustrating his point of view he told the Senators volumes. There are a thousand and one essays, for instance, of which the general reader knows nothing simply because of the lack of indexing. that a prominent statesman of a former day, walking down Pennsylvania avenue one morning, was accosted by an aged clergyman of African Montaigne's, Haziitt's essays should be at once indexed. So should Ruskin's and a bunch others. At the Astor Library they confess they was accosted by an aged circgyman of African descent who requested him for money "to help along my church, seh." The great man pulled out a \$50 bill, handed it to the old darky and said dramatically: "Take this. I won it at play last night." The delighted preacher, astonished but not one whit abashed, exclaimed devoutly: "Thank you, seh, thank you. De Lawd works to the street out was a big wonders to perform?"

Essays and articles are being indexed now and have been for some time, but they are prin-cipally from modern magazines, and in the ma-jority of cases are not worth reading. An enter prising publisher would surely make money over these indexes, for they would circulate all over the world. I present some enterprising publisher with the idea gratis.

LA TOUCHE HANCOCK.

Homes for American Diplomatists. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice i his turn took a convenient opportunity to ring in the words of the famous old hymn when making of our Ambassadors are by any means agree as to the advisability of the Government purcha-ing residences for our diplomatic representative in foreign countries. Having just returned fro a visit to all the capitals of Europe, during which I met and talked with all our American Ambassa-dors and Ministers, save three who were absent, Precisely what was the fate of the Logan measure for the assistance of the schools, or of the dors and atmisters, save titles who were absent. I found all, with one exception, not only in favor of the movement organized by the American Embassy Association for the purchase of proper residences for our diplomatic representative abroad, but enthusiastically in favor of this move NEW YORK, November 16.

THE GLASS OF PASHION.

lecton More Than Rises to the Dis TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: different times I have seen in your colu-paragraphs that might be construed derogatory to Boston from the point view of fashion and gayety, Lately have gotten ourselves an opera bouse, and I submit the following excerpts from one of our leading dailies to prove that good old Bosten is in the van of fashion, and progressive, to say the least:

Perhaps the early hour of beginning, 7:45, perhaps the long line of carriages was the cause of the tardiness. It is to be hoped that in the future punctuality will be the rule. At the end of the first act the opera house presented a radial spectacle. The women in boxes and on the flow were in gala dress; the men for once discards the traditional Boston opera garb of swallow coat, black cravat and derby hat. The bea of the opera house itself, its simple elegance, quiet yet rich taste; the artistic atmosphere; admirable stage settings, furniture, costu-all this must inevitably have an effect on audience and encourage it, stimulate it, to b Again:

Again:
We have not seen the brilliant audiences, but
Mr. Herkimer Johnson assures us that the behavior of the men and women is all that could be
desired. There is no chattering, no giggling, so
desired. yawning while the curtain is up, and durentractes there is well bred animation.
merriment. (Why "entractes"!)

We are too serious in our view of things

the admirable result of long training at Symphon; concerts and at Chamber concerts, where if there be whispering the offender is looked on as an immoral person. He thinks that the opera will lead women not to extravagance in dress, but to at appreciation of their physical advantages or disadvantages; that they will dress with more regard for them. "Why are these which asked for them. "Why are these things hid?" asked Sir Toby when Sir Andrew confessed his possession of certain accomplishments. It is the duty of a handsome woman to delight the eye, and the opera house encourages all women to be radiant. There is a law of divine average; there is a blessed to use a phrase invented by the Free customary felicity. The opera house will doubtedly improve the local race.

Now, New York, can you be more open minded than this? BEARTOWN. BOSTON, November 17.

THE STATUE OF GENERAL LEE. Should It Stand in the Capital of the United States?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If any demonstration was wanted of the necessity of an earnest appeal, such as the preamble and resolutions adopted at a meeting of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Le-gion, to keep alive a spirit of loyalty to the flag, without which a nation sooner or later published in THE SUN of October 26 seems to furnish it.

Here is a man who when an attempt to

break up the Union was made offered his life to preserve it. General Robert E. Lee offered his life to destroy it. Fortunately "Companion" succeeded in his effort and General Lee failed. Now, "Companion" represented loyalty to the United States, and General Lee represented disloyalty to and rebellion against it.

And yet "Companion" fails to see "why the

erection of a statue [to General Lee in the national Capitol by Congress] can be regarded in any sense as a glorifying of 'trea-son' or should tend in the slightest degree to weaken loyalty or encourage further insur-rection or rebellion," and declares that such a supposition "is beyond a reasonable com-Congress by an act approved by President

Lincoln July 2, 1864, provided as follows: And the President is hereby authorized to invite each and all the States to provide and furnish statues, in marble of bronze, not exceeding two in number for each State, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their historic renowa, or from distinguished civic or military services, and when so furnishe the same shall be placed in the old hall of the Hous States, which is hereby set apart, or so much thereof as may be necessary, as a national Statuary Hall, for the purposes herein indicated.

Now a statue represents not only the man but the cause for which he stood, the services he rendered his fellows, the ideas of which he was the exponent. The spoken word is soon forgotten, the written eulogy is entombed in the library, but the statue stands in the sight of all men, a most Prime Minister is a lawyer, the Chancettor of the Exchequer is a lawyer, the Secretary of War is a lawyer, the First Lord of the Admiralty is a lawyer, and so is the Secretary for Ireland, and this in a legislative assembly which is supposed to represent the interests of a great commercial people and a nation of shopkeepers.

The "cant" of the House of Commons, he says, is best seen from the fact that while it pays a liberal salary to a minister of remember of true greatness.

ment of true greatness.

Will "Companion" tell us what difference in principle there would be between having Congress direct a memorial of this character to be placed in the national Statuary Hall:

ary Hall:
Robert E. Lee, educated at the United States Military Academy, commissioned and serving for years in its army, who, when in 1861 an attempt was made to destroy the Government, deciding his duty was not to the nation that educated him and which he had sworn to defend, but to his State, accepted a commission under the Confederate Government and for four years rendered most efficient service as commander of its largest army, twice invaded the Northern States in an attempt to capture the Capitol in which this memorial is erected in commemoration of his life and services.

and placing there a statue of the General in full Confederate uniform?

I do not believe that "Companion" would if a member of Congress attempt to have such a memorial placed there, and yet no inscription on the statue of the Commander of the Army of Virginia in full Confederate uniform would be needed to tell that same story large.

of the Army of Virginia in full Confederate uniform would be needed to tell that same story large.

We old soldiers of the Union, as well as the nation we fought to preserve, have forgiven those who were on the "other side." We without reservation thank God that we are all brothers again. We bear no malice or hatred in our hearts, we glory in the valor they have shown fighting again under the old flag; we are only too willing to forget, but we do insist, however much we may esteem the personal worth of those who wore "the gray," that they may not have henor from us or from the nation for service devoted to its destruction.

It occurs to me that "Companion's" citation of the statue to Cromwell in London is wide of the mark. Cromwell was for years the ruler of the nation. Does "Companion" think that if Cromwell had been defeated be would have been honored with a statue or hung as a rebei and a traitor?

WILLIAM S. COOSWELL.

NEW YORK, Novem

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: "H. A.'s" letter about the Paladino woman in THE SUN of Navember 16 presents facts exactly and puts the subject fairly and honestly. How any self-respecting newspaper can report the stuff that has been handed out regarding this performer of tricks as old as the world is hard to understand. No ter newspaper men are noted for being so P. J. PARRE NEW YORK, November 17.

Nil Niel Benum. Dear Henry's gone! No more we'll see Him speeding o'er the chalk marked lea. No more he'll buck the line and punt He had his faults, ah. yes, but who Could tackle, lad, the same as you? And so they broke his head.

Dear Frank's departed! Nevermore He'll equal, quite alone, the score Of all the team opposed. In vain We'll seek him on the bloodstains No more he'il lay the runner low And give, unseen, the stinging blow. He had his faults, ah, yes, but none Was quite his equal on the run— And so they broke his neck.

Dear William's left! He's gone to shores Where naught is known of football score His last touchdown is made, and we Shall nevermore such tackling see. He's kicked his final goal, alas! And made his final forward pass. He had his faults, ah, yes, but then He kicked as none will kick again— And so they broke his back.

WHISTAM WALLACE WEITELOCK.

THE CAIRO LYNCHING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN a curious coincidence, worthy of serious contemplation, that whereas the lynching of a negro at Cairo, Ill., has elicited all sorts of threat and denunciation from the body of the negro population and their misguided advisers, the lynching of the white man at the same time and for a less offence has aroused no indignation among his race. The fact would seem to indicate that negroes make common cause with offenders of their own kind, and that the whites have nothing to say when a white man is unlawfully put to death save in criticism of the violent and lawless method

I have nothing to say in defence of lynching. On the contrary, I hold it in horror and detestation. It is a blot upon our social order. When it happens, when the negroes show a solid front of protest and of sympaths, to say nothing of vengeanou, and when the whites accept it with indifference so far as concerns the victim, I am in a measure bound to consider the respective attitudes of the two races in respect of crime and lawlessness; and it occurs to me that the negroes have made the mistake of sheltering and conniving with criminals and making their own the cause of the "rapist" and the murderer.

New York, November 17.

AN OVERSEA CELEBRATION.

The Hudson-Fulton Pageants as Seen to

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Yesterday THE SUN arrived with its detailed description of the Hudson-Fulton celebration, and what that means to a citizen of the United States sojourning abroad but few of the millions who were present on the important occasion can fully realize. It is indeed a pleasant task to sit here trying to see and hear all the happenings simply by the power of imagination and the aid of the power of imagination and the aid of illustrations in the paper. I am celebrating the grandest event of its kind in our history more than four weeks after it has become for the actual spectators a happy recollection. Besides, all their physical fatigue is spared me.

Nevertheless I envy the Yankee from Vermont the pleasure of viewing the beau-tiful panorama that opened before him as he stood "on the wind lashed gallery that

Vermont the pleasure of viewing the beautiful panorama that opened before him as he stood "on the wind lashed gallery that runs around the top of the Singer Building", and exclaimed from the fulness of his heart: "Gosh! Ain't it purty!" I try to see through his eyes and pay humble tribute to the "unknown god whom for want of a better name the Yankee called E-lectricity"; that god who created the unforgettable "Dream City"

I have laughed over the gay antics of the Half Moon and the proud little Clermont; have watched them pass in review before the nine mile fleet of modern vessels lined up for the express purpose of admirink and saluting. Can it have been smoke from the thundering guns that dimmed my eyes and caused me to blink sharply in order to straighten my line of vision after the Half Moon answered from her swivel guns and passed on to take her place beside the Clermont among the pictures in the gallery of human memories?

Here I may sit and review the seemingly endless processions that march with dignity, real or assumed, through the wide avenue of the city. They file past—the "great and the near great": statesmen and politicians, soldiers and sailors, fypes various and interesting, each fitting into his separate place on my canvas here with its background of gray clouds and factory smoke.

I draw the curtains: the lamps are lit, but I turn them very low, for I desire the full effect of the brilliant illumination on Fifth avenue and Broadway. Now come the gay carnival pageants—living pages from a long closed volume, chapters from the history of our country. Perhaps they are a rife too lively for their dignified tasks, these reincarnated spirits; but then who will blame them? It is so long since they have passed this way; they find things so changed and beautiful. Besides, when will they come again? Never for you and me. As they pass under the arches of dazzling light, I sometimes bid them halt till I have fixed firmly in my mind a favorite figure, or the lines of some rarely beautiful face that I seem to

dege is sufficient; at least they are all enloying themselves, even those who are
wedged so tightly in the dense mass that they
are an see nothing but the lights overhead.
They know something wonderful is taking
place and they are in some way a part of it.
That suffices. There is not one face in the
many thousands which is not animated,
bright and cheerful.

It is all so engressing; wonderful, unfortelling the throbbing pulse of the city till
it reaches its fastest hammering beat.
Then I surely fall a victim to the contagion
of its happy fever. Suddenly I seem to be
merged in the great crowd that is hurrying
beadlong to a particular point, laughing,
shouting as it goes. Now every one stands
still. Far up in the night I see the hands
of a monster clock and know we must be
but a short distance from the Metropolitan
tower. As I am in the thick of the crowd
and cannot see ahead, I look up again
straight into the eyes of some one whom I
have never seen before; and the stranger
is looking at me with a radiant face, saying:
"Did you ever dream of a sight like this"
Gliad that my diminutive stature is unnoticed in the other's enthusiasm, I reply
that the crowd and everything else is an
inspiration. The stranger is looking all
about him, and his voice is a bit husky
when he speaks again: "It's just New
York: that's what it is. I got back home
this morning after many years." No need
to answer that, and we two find room enough
to clasp each other's hands.

After all I have seen and heard I live in
a gay dream for several days; then suddenly
at a one night the lights go out. It is all
over. The millions of people have vanished: the city is resting. Even the silence
seems asleep. I too am very tired; my head
slips down between my arms outstretched
across the closely printed pages. As I
sink into sleep something from afar seems
calling me. Is it the spirit of America, a
voice from home 4.000 miles away?

CECILIA HOERE DS PACKE.

PLAUEN, Saxony, October 20.

Shank Among the Buckeyes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIR: Your Sunday editorial article on the Hon. Lou Shank, Mayor-elect of Indianapolis, was good, very good; but don't you think you were too hard on such a jolly auctioneer? He's "siy, devilian siy," we will admit, and not a billboard beauty; but we are against bill-boards here. And did he not, as soon as his appointments were made, silp off to this "Paris of America" to enjoy his stein and stogy undis-turbed and safe from the how! that went up from the disappointed officeseekers? And he's with us

CINCINNATI, Ohio, November 15.

French Taxation of Automobiles. From Popular Mechanics.
On January 1 France will begin taxation of automobiles owned by foreigners, according to their horse-power. Automobiles of not more than 12 horse-power will pay \$1; of not more than 24 horse-power, \$1.40; of 30 horse-power, \$1.80; of 60 horse-power, \$2.40. Each additional horsepower over 60 will cost \$3.

The French lawmakers believe that tax should be paid according to horse-power, as the heavier and speedier the car the harder is the wear upon

Sale of One Cutton Bale.

From the Anderson Mail.

The largest bale of cotton of the season was old here to-day. It was brought to the city by H. E. McClellan and sold to F. E. Wakins. The bale weighed 735 pounds, and was sold for 1412 cents, bringing \$106.57. The seed from the cotton. forty-four bushels, was also brought to the city and was sold by Mr. McClellan at 50 cents a bushel, bringing \$32, so that the proceed the bale, seed and oil amounted to \$128.57.

Comenting Friendship. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIV: We have contributed our share toward establishing friendly relations with Japan by sending printed matter on the subject of "maintenance of pigs" to W. Shio. THE H. S. NELSON COMPANT. CLEVELAND, Ohio, November 16.

First House Built in 60 Tears. From the London Standard.

There has just been exected at Shefford the first use built there during the last fifty years.